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RAISMAN'S TAXATION POLICY UNDER FIRE

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS DEMAND FOOL-PROOF MACHINERY TO SAFEGUARD INDUSTRIES IN POST-WAR PERIOD

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The post-war position of industries established during the war was among the subjects on which the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at its second day's sitting to-day put forward its demands.

In a resolution moved by Mr. G. L. Mehta, Calcutta, the Federation expressed "grave apprehension" regarding the post-war position of a number of new industries, and particularly those which had been brought into existence in this country during the war to meet the war necessities of the Allied nations as well as the essential civil needs of the public in India.

The Federation further points out that the establishment of some of these industries was definitely encouraged by Government with an assurance that such industries would be given such adequate measure of protection against unfair competition from outside India as may be found necessary for the continuance of their existence in the post-war period.

FEDERATION'S DEMANDS

"While appreciating such an assurance from the Government, the Federation is of opinion that suitable machinery on the lines of the 'ad hoc' committee under the Safeguarding of Industries Act in the United Kingdom should immediately be evolved to consider the claims of such industries for adequate protection—when necessary—without recourse to a reference to the Tariff Board. The Federation emphatically protests against the policy recently adopted by Government in encouraging increased imports of manufactured goods which are at present being manufactured and supplied to the public by the newly established indigenous industries in India. It is of opinion that these industries are in a position to meet the increasing demands in the country for such manufactured articles, only if Government extend to them the necessary assistance in the shape of further imports of plant and machinery and of materials, stores and the requisite component parts for such increased output."

G. L. MEHTA'S SPEECH

Moving the federation Mr. Mehta first disposed of the charge that Indian industrialists were "unduly national" in their outlook. Replying to this accusation, he recalled that the report of the Federation of British Industries on post-war reconstruction stated that "the world system must be of such a nature as to facilitate the economic prosperity of the United Kingdom." Again Sir Frederick Sykes, an ex-Governor of Bombay, had observed in the House of Lords that "every nation, after the war would put its own interests first, and international considerations afterwards." In the face of these observations, Mr Mehta did not think India with her woefully low standard of living and with a large leeway to make need feel apologetic in urging that her own economic interests should be her primary concern in schemes of international collaboration.

Mr. Mehta went on to refer to the fact that the war had disclosed the existence among the people of organising capacity, technical ability and skilled craftsmanship necessary to build up an efficient industrial structure. What was required from the Government, he said, was a categorical declaration of policy that industries established or expanded during war and having a definite assignable place in the peace economy would be given a due measure of protection for a reasonable period of time, so that they might have a minimum period of nurture and growth before being exposed to the full rigours of competition from established industries in foreign countries. The assurance given by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, the then Commerce Member, in the Central Assembly on March 12, 1940, did not go far enough. A comprehensive and detailed programme of post-war utilisation of war plants would have to be worked out.

Referring to the proposals to import specialised kinds of goods, among which he remarked, were spirituous liquors for the use of a spiritual nation (laughter), Mr. Mehta said if bicycles and fans could be imported regardless of the bottleneck of shipping, it was difficult to understand why their component parts or capital goods and machinery could not be imported for expanding domestic production. The decision to import textiles from the United Kingdom was in direct contravention of Government's assurances that only commodities which were either not produced in India at all or produced in extremely small quantities would be imported. The United Kingdom Government turned down the Canadian Government's offer of one lakh tons of wheat for Bengal's famine-stricken people on the plea of shortage of shipping space, but shipping space was found for importing whisky and toilet goods and textiles. Mr. Mehta declared it was necessary to insist that the rapidly accumulating Sterling balances should not be utilised in such a way as to assist and encourage British manufactures and exports after the war at the expense of Indian industrial development or to restrict India's capacity and power to make purchase of plant and machinery in the world's best and cheapest markets (cheers).

Mr. L. C. Jariwala (Bombay) said that what had been achieved in the industrial field in war years was far short of what she could achieve with her resources in men and material. Even so there was already in progress what he termed a "sabotage" of Indian industries; he learned that a British company for the production of storage batteries and accumulators had been encouraged to establish itself in India, while there were already in existence six Indian companies for the manufacture of these goods and their full production capacity had not yet been fully utilised.

Mr. B. C. Ghosh (Calcutta) urged that Indian industries need not be apologetic in asking for protection. He drew attention to the fact that in Australia, a proposal had been made for the union of countries similarly placed as regards industrial development, so that they could present a united front and press for protection of national industries.

Mr. A. R. Bhat (Poona) asked that the 'ad hoc' Committee proposed in the resolution should include representatives from the Federation which was the exponent of the feelings of the Indian Commercial community.

Mr. Lakshmi Narasu (Hyderabad) pleaded for protection not only to war industries but to all industries in the country.

Mr Cunnan (Madras) and Mr. Begraj Gupta (Bombay) also supported the resolution which was passed.

TAXATION ON INDUSTRIES

Sir Badridas Goenka moved a resolution relating to industrial development and taxation. The resolution stated that the present taxing policy of the Government, if not revised and placed on a scientific basis, would prove injurious to the industrial development of the country in the post-war period, and regretted that the Government of India had not allowed Indian industries to build up any appreciable reserves to meet deferred renewals and repairs which would be necessary, as a result of the undue strain to which plant and machinery had been put by continuous working to meet war requirements. The resolution, therefore, recommended that industries should be allowed to build up substantial reserves for the purposes indicated above, and urged the Government to institute a comprehensive investigation of all issues relating to their policy of taxation in consultation with and with the co-operation of Indian industries.

Sir Badridas criticised the taxation policy in the country which, he said, was 'built on a twentieth century pattern, but upon a 19th century economic structure' and was based on a scheme of public and social expenditure which was ante diluvian. The present high rate of Income and Excess Profits Taxes had taken away all incentive to production and the new tax proposals, which would take away practically all the profits, were bound to injure many businesses.

GENERAL SUPPORT

Supporting the resolution moved by Sir Badridas Goenka, Mr. M. A. Master (Bombay) pointed out that in any policy of taxation, the important consideration should not be lost sight of that what was good for a highly industrialised country like England might have serious consequences when applied in India which was not highly developed industrially. He criticised the policy of levying heavy import duties on raw material or spare parts imported into this country and said that these duties tended to hamper the industrial growth of this country by putting the indigenous articles at a disadvantage with articles imported from abroad. He pointed out that on certain spare parts required for textile industry, the import duty was thirty per cent while the duty on the finished product was only ten per cent. He deprecated the tax policy of the Government which took away not only 100 per cent of the excess profits of an industry but made an inroad into standard profits also. The result of this policy was that industries were left without adequate funds for expansion and development. He said that relief and allowances granted by Government for renewals and repairs, depreciation, reserve and rehabilitation programme and future expansion were not adequate and asserted that the whole policy seemed to be aimed at preventing stabilisation or expansion of industries after the war.

Mr. J. J. Kapadia quoted figures from the balance sheets of certain companies to substantiate Mr. Master's statement that the taxes took away not only all the excess profits but also made an inroad into standard profit. For instance, a company whose excess profits amounted to 152 lakhs had to pay 101 lakhs as E.P.T., 21 lakhs under the old scale as deposit and 26 lakhs as the normal income and super-taxes, totalling 148 lakhs. But under the new proposals, the taxes would make an inroad into the standard profit.

Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani (Calcutta) and Bawa Bachittar Singh (Cawnpore) also supported the resolution which was adopted.

QUESTION OF OIL SEEDS

The Federation also adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Ramdas Kilachand urging the Government of India to establish immediately a central oilseeds committee on the lines similar to those on which the Indian Central Cotton and Jute Committees are constituted so that it might be helpful in safeguarding the interests of the producer and in giving proper guidance to the oilseeds interests in the post-war reconstruction period. The resolution also recommended that Government should give priorities for the import of oilseeds crushing machinery to enable the farmer to get better value for his oilseeds and for retaining oil cake in the country.

Mr. Devji Ratansi (Bombay) and Mr. K. L. Narsimha Rao (Madras) supported the resolution.

INDIANS IN POST-WAR BURMA

The Federation passed a resolution on the question of Indians in post-war Burma which urged (1) that there shall be no control of immigration of Indians into Burma after the cessation of present hostilities, (2) that Indians shall have the same right of free entry and the same status in that country in all respects as were enjoyed by persons domiciled in the United Kingdom, (3) that it was essential in the common interests of India and Burma, particularly in view of recent developments, that there should be closer association between the two countries and that Indians should, at all stages, be fully associated, with the preparation of reconstruction and re-habilitation plans for Burma; the evolution and determination of necessary arrangements for the return of people to Burma during the period of military occupation; the formation of plans for the re-establishment of the economic life of Burma, the safeguarding of interests of labour and the raising of the standard of life and promoting general welfare of people in Burma; and with negotiations for the enactment of a trade agreement between the two countries, and in connection with all vital matters which might affect the status, position, rights or well-being of Indians in Burma.

The resolution urged the Government of India to use all their influence and good offices with the Government of Burma to arrive at an agreement which would not conflict with the fundamental objectives mentioned above, so as to enable Indians to exercise and enjoy the status and rights in the future Burma.

HAJI'S EXPERIENCES

Mr. S. N. Haji (Bombay) moving the resolution replied the contention that Indian labour in Burma had led to a lowering of the wage standard.

Mr. Mohammed Hoosein Hassan Premji (Bombay) supporting the resolution asked that Indians should be associated with the post-war development of Burma.

In a further resolution moved from the chair on Indians abroad, the Federation demanded that the Government of India should secure for Indians in the United States rights of citizenship, and negotiate a treaty of commerce and navigation with the U.S.A. Government, so that Indian nationals might enjoy a status to carry on trade uninterruptedly in that country. The resolution also registered its emphatic protest against the anti-Indian Pegging Legislation of the Union of South Africa, as it was inconsistent with India's partnership in the British Commonwealth and repugnant to the basic ideals for which the war was being fought. The resolution urged the Government to take energetic steps to give effect to the provisions of the Reciprocity Amendment Act.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Member for Indians Overseas, Government of India, was present at the meeting during the discussion on these two resolutions.

Moved by Dr. H. Ghosh (Calcutta) and seconded by Dr. Hamid (Bombay), the Federation passed a resolution deploring the indifferent attitude and failure of the Government of India in making a co-ordinated plan for starting and developing the basic chemical industry in the country, both for defence purposes and for the healthy progress of fine chemical, pharmaceutical and allied industries. The resolution urged the Government to constitute an advisory panel of manufacturers to find out ways and means of removing the grievances of the industry and initiate measures for a healthy and well-planned development of this essential industry.

The federation concluded after adopting two more resolutions, one on taxation of life and general insurance companies and the other on slaughter of cattle.

The former resolution which was moved by Mr. K. C. Desai (Bombay) protested against the fixation of 63 pies in the rupee being the tax applicable to the profits of life insurance companies as announced in the recent budget speech by the Finance Member and urged the Government, that in view of the peculiar business of life insurance and for the benefit of policy-holders in general, the maximum rate of income-tax should be lowered down to 4s-1/2 pies in the rupee which was the ruling rate in 1940/41. The resolution also protested against the attitude of income-tax authorities in disallowing general insurance companies from transferring amounts to additional reserves as an expenditure laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purpose of their business and which reserves were absolutely necessary with a view to cover the extraordinary risks undertaken by non-life insurance companies. The federation urged upon the Government that income-tax authorities should for purposes of computing profits of non-life companies amounts transferred to additional reserves as expenditure solely incurred for the purpose of earning the profits of business.

Mr. Pramlal Devkaran Nanjee's resolution invited the pointed attention on the Government of India to indiscriminate slaughter of cattle in India for army requirements which could not but have very undesirable and ruinous consequences on agriculture and rural economy in particular and health and nutrition of the nation in general. The resolution urged that there should be a total ban on the slaughter of useful cattle and the restrictions imposed so far should also be strictly enforced and requested the Government to take steps for the improvement of cattle, particularly milch cattle in India.

The federation also adopted a warm vote of thanks recording the services rendered by the outgoing President Sir Muthiah Chettiar.

Moving the vote of thanks Mr. J. C Setalvad paid glowing tributes to the work of Sir Muthiah both as president of the Federation and in other spheres, in the cause of the country and commerce and industry in particular.

Sir Badridas Goenka and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas associating themselves with the tributes paid to Sir Muthiah, eulogised the service rendered by him and his family to the cause of education by founding a university.—A. P.

SAPRU'S TALK WITH CENTRAL M.L.A.S

Sir Tej To Issue Statement Suggesting Ways To End Deadlock

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The United Press learns that the consensus of opinion among those who participated in the informal talks between the members of the Central Legislature, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Jagdish Prasad and others seemed to be against calling an All-Parties Conference at this juncture.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been entrusted with framing a statement on the present situation and suggestions for ending the impasse. That statement may be released to the Press with the signatures of those who attended last evening's talks and may also be circulated among other politicians and publicmen for signatures.—United Press.

Political Conference At Lucknow

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Secretary Non-Party Conference,, has issued the following statement to the press:

A conference will be held in Lucknow on April 7 and 8 to consider the political situation generally and more particularly the situation in Section 93 provinces. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will preside.—A. P.

JAP COLUMN SHOT UP

Burma Operations To Clear Enemy East Of Ngakyedauk Pass

NEW DELHI, March 5.

In the rear areas east of the Mayu Range operations to clear the remaining enemy from the hill feature east of the Ngakyedauk Pass continued successfully during March 4 when further Japanese were engaged and killed says to-day's Allied War 'communique.' It is estimated that only a handful of the enemy now remain to be dealt with.

A small column of Japanese with some pack animals were shot up by our troops to the south-east of this hill feature on March 3 and it is thought that these troops were some who had managed to withdraw during the night of March 2|3.

On the main front our troops from the area of Htindaw on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road east of the Mayu range laid a most successful ambush on the enemy's supply route. A Japanese convoy walked into this ambush and after the majority had been killed only a few escaped taking some wounded with them. Prisoners were also captured.

In the Kaledan Valley there has been little change in the situation during the past 24 hours.

JAPS LOSE TWO BASTIONS

The Japanese on the Chin Hills front, writes an observer with Fourteenth Army, have lost their two strong bunkered bastion positions at Vaona and Lophel on the great spur astride and dominating the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road and the surrounding hills and valleys.

Both Vaona and Lophel are now occupied by troops of Fourteenth Army. Only the strongest of the enemy positions at milestone 22 remains in Japanese hands.—A. P.

CITY OBSERVES KASTURBA DAY

Tributes At Several Prayer Meetings

Prayer meetings were held in different parts of the City in celebration of Kasturba Day on Sunday. Several shops remained closed. Devotional songs, befitting the occasion were also recited at the meetings.

The meeting held on Sunday morning at the Asthika Samaj Hall under the joint auspices of the Matunga Gujerati Seva Mandal, South Indian Association, Keraleeya Samaj, Matunga Gujarathi Club, North Bombay Students' Union, Bombay Provincial Nationalist Teachers' Group, Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari and Asthika Samaj were well attended. Meetings were also held under the auspices of the Shivaji Park Charkha Sangh and Dadar Charkha Mandir at Dadar.

Prof. P. A. Wadia, speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the Freedom Group in the rooms of the Indian Merchants' Chamber referred to the noble qualities of the late Kasturba Gandhi. She represented in her life the best traditions of ancient Indian womanhood—Absolute and unqualified loyalty and constancy to one whom she regarded as all-in-all; but it was not mere loyalty in the affairs of daily life but loyalty through thick and thin through all the trials and difficulties, sharing with her revered husband the experiences of matyrdom.

Though dead she was he said, still with us all. Her memory would be cherished throughout ages and she had left behind a glorious example of selfless devotion to her husband and country.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha paying homage to the departed stated it was an unforgettable sight to meet Kasturba and Biamma (Maulana Mohomedali's mother) together. Biamma he said had a "brighter head" but Kasturba had a nobler heart. They were, he said the embodiment of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Dastur H. A. Bode also spoke.

Prayers were also held by the members of Gandhi Seva Sena.

MALAVIYA ATTENDS ALLAHABAD MEETING

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

A meeting was held here this evening in pursuance of the appeal issued by Pt Madan Mohan Malaviya to observe March 5 as a day of prayer and memorial in memory of late Mrs Kasturba Gandhi. Pandit Malaviya attended the meeting, which was largely attended.

The "Vande Mataram" was recited at the meeting and a condolence resolution expressing deep sorrow at the passing away of Mrs Kasturba Gandhi was passed. Mrs Vijaylaxmi Pandit, Dr. Tarachand and Mr Satya Charan Varma, addressed the meeting.—A. P.

FEDERATION MOURNS LOSS OF 'BA'

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce began its annual meeting this morning with the Kumararajah Sir Muthia Chettiar in chair.

Before delivering the presidential address Kumararajah made a reference to the death of Mrs. Gandhi. Paying a tribute to her, he said she was the embodiment of Indian womanhood and that her memory would always be held in respect for generations to come.

Kumararajah moved a resolution of condolence which was passed, the audience standing.—A. P.

PRAYERS AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

Prayers were offered for the peace of the soul of late Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi in different wards of the city this evening, when collections were also made for raising a suitable memorial to perpetuate her memory.—A.P.

JAP LOSSES IN ADMIRALTY ISLANDS

Allied H.Q., South-West Pacific, March 5.

To-day's 'communique' states: Shortly after dusk, in a final desperate effort to restore the situation and regain the key to Momote airfield in the Admiralty Islands, the enemy attacked in a series of continued assaults lasting the entire night.

Again and again his forces hurled themselves against our lines in incessant but futile efforts to reach the field. Wave after wave was destroyed before his forces finally recoiled in complete defeat after one of the fiercest encounters of the war. His casualties in dead and wounded are estimated at 3,000. 700 of his dead were buried by our men on the western perimeter of the field alone. We lost 61 killed and 244 wounded. Our troops are preparing to resume the advance. —Reuter.

Moscow Denial Of Armistice Terms Report

MOSCOW, March 5.

The Moscow radio broadcast early this morning a Soviet News Agency statement denying as "devoid of foundation" a report published in the Swedish newspaper "Goeteborgs Posten" that the Soviet Armistice terms offered to Finland contained a secret clause about special conditions of internment for two Austrian divisions in Finland.

BERLIN, Mar. 5: Today's Finnish communique as given by the German News Agency said, "all quiet on the Finnish front."

STOP PRESS

MORE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

MOSCOW, March 5: The Red Army has captured Izzaslavl. Izzaslavl is 12 miles south-west of Shepetovka on the railway to Tarnopol. Marshal Stalin reports a new breakthrough 120 miles wide and upto 30 miles deep on the first Ukrainian front.—Reuter.

NAZI BID FOR ANZIO

LONDON, March 5.

Winston Burdett, C.B.S. Correspondent, broadcasting from Naples today said: "The enemy is building up for another large-scale effort to break through our lines on the Anzio beachhead."—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP SEES PERSECUTION IN SOPHIA COLLEGE EPISODE

City And Suburbs Christians Protest Against University's Verdict Of Disaffiliation

A vast concourse of city and suburban Christians of all denominations trekked their way to the St. Xavier's College Maidan on Sunday evening to protest against the Bombay University Senate's resolution recommending the disaffiliation of the Sophia College for women.

Dr. P. A. Dias, the Mayor of Bandra presided at the mammoth meeting.

"MINORITIES' CRY"

Most of the speakers stressed the cry that Mr. K. T. Shah's attitude in the Sophia College controversy and its concomitant repercussions were an indication of what would happen to the minorities in the future independent India.

VERDICT OFFENDS EQUITTY

Dr. Dias, in his presidential address gave a resume of how the Senate had arrived at its decision. The Inquiry Committee set up by the Syndicate recommended disaffiliation on the ground, he remarked, that the assurance given by Mother Anderson, Principal of the Sophia College, regarding her future conduct in relation to her students was broken in spirit though not in the letter. He observed that the Committee had jumped to the conclusion that the College was carrying on proselytisation by means of the answer obtained from a hypothetical question asked of Mother Anderson whether she would help a girl who was desirous of embracing Christianity to become a Christian, to which she replied in the affirmative.

Dr. Dias was of the opinion that judgment based on such a hypothetical query was nothing but fantastic.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, former Mayor of Bombay, moving the resolution said that the manner in which the Inquiry Committee had prepared its report smacked of gross violation of the fundamental rules of procedure and functions of such a body. The motion for disaffiliation, he stated, was carried because of the alleged breach of assurances furnished by Mother Anderson which charge was framed on a hypothetical basis. He could not fathom why the Senate passed two resolutions, one recommending disaffiliation of the College which was followed by another which in the same breath recommended its re-affiliation.

He expressed the hope that the Government would try to extricate the Senate from the awful mess they had made.

Mr. J. S. S. Maielu seconding the resolution said that the Senate had trampeled upon the freedom of preaching and conversion which was a fundamental human right. He severely condemned the attitude of Mr. K. T. Shah and hoped that Christians all over India would vindicate their intrinsic right.

Messrs. J. A. Dias, N. Ferguson, Miss Cecilia Ferreira, Prof. William Coelho, Mr F. A. Rego, Prof. J. F. B. d'Alimeida, Mr F. Gama Rose and Pro. J. C. P. d'Andrade supported the resolution.

All the speakers exhorted the audience to voice their unity through the resolution and thus express their deep deploration of the attitude of a "certain group in the University".

NOT ALLOWED TO MOVE AMENDMENTS

Those dissentients who wished to move amendments at the mass Christian protest meeting were according to a statement issued by them not allowed to do so.

Messrs. Pompel Viegas, W. R. Fernandes, George Vaz, J. J. Miranda, R. V. Athaide and J. A. Fonseca, have issued the following statement:—

In connection with the protest meeting of the Bombay Christians held at the St. Xavier's College ground this evening under the chairmanship of Dr. P. A. Dias we wish to make the following statement to the Press:—

There were several amendments proposed to the resolution but these were one and all ignored by the Chairman. The movers of at least two of these amendments were in favour of the protest against disaffiliation but desired to make the protest resolution more explicit. For example this resolution does not mention the nature of the allegations made by the University against the Sophia College leaving it vague as to what the Christians had assembled to protest about.

After the meeting, the Chairman was questioned as to why the amendments were not mentioned to the gathering or even asked to be withdrawn. He curtly replied, "Only those who supported the actual wording of the resolution as published in the press were invited for the meeting". This was said in the presence of three or four dozen people among whom were the ushers, the most prominent of them being Mr Hippolyte Fernandes.

On a reference being made to the resolution, it would be seen that this public meeting was of Christians of Bombay and hence it cannot be assumed that only those were present who not care how vague and misleading was the text of the resolution.

Besides, if only those who agreed with the particular resolution were invited, why was the resolution put to vote at all? And how can the pretence be maintained that the resolution was carried unanimously?

Bulgarian Ministers Recalled To Sofia

ZURICH, March 4: All Bulgarian ministers in neutral countries have been recalled to Sofia for important discussions, it is learnt in diplomatic circles.

Reuter adds that no confirmation of this report has been received from any other source.—Reuter.

Viceroy In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, March 5.

The Viceroy arrived here last evening by air and was received at the Peshawar aerodrome by the Governor of the Frontier Province and other civil and military officials.—United Press.

NINE DESITUTES DIE

CALCUTTA March 4: Yesterday, nine sick destitutes died in two hospitals in Calcutta and there were 29 new admissions. Six destitutes were discharged from the hospitals during the day.—A. P.

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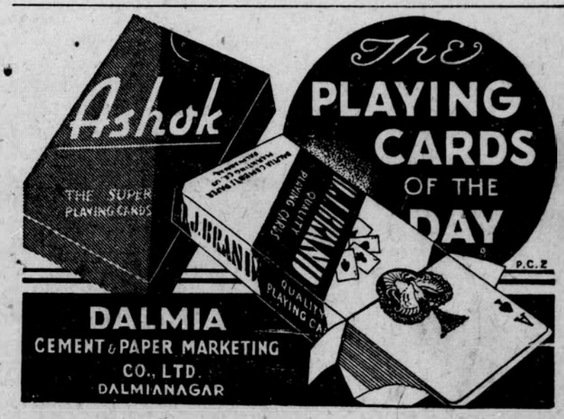

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FEAR OF FAMINE FACING BENGAL

Problem Of Unemployment & Agencies For Meeting Situation

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

Mr Amritlal D Sheth, President, "Janmabhoomi-Nutan Gujarat", Bengal Famine Relief Fund Committee, has issued the following:—

The military and all non-official agencies including the Ramakrishna Mission, are all one in believing that a greater catastrophe is coming if the situation is not seriously and properly handled: and it is curious to find that local officials of the Government of Bengal also are sending similar reports. Only the top of the Government of Bengal thinks there would be no famine this year.

DESTITUTES IN MAKING

There are about a crore and three-quarters of landless labourers in Bengal. They are engaged in harvesting the crops now. By the end of March that work would be over. Their earnings in cash and kind will last them till the month of April.

NAZIMUDDIN DOES NOT THINK SO

The Prime Minister Sir Nazimuddin believes there would be sufficient employment for all. He told me that the Government is opening orphanages and poor houses for men and women, which would meet the situation, if any or if at all it arises

But those that are working in the rural areas do not share this view.

They are not only afraid but are sure, that greater catastrophies are coming; the only question is when May, June or July, according to these people.

Let us assume that the Government of Bengal would be able to provide orphanages and poor houses, But what would be the agencies for this work? Won't they be the same as of last year?

The only hope is to divide affected proportions of Bengal in zones and entrust the work to young collegians, as is successfully and efficiently being done in Diamond Harbour area by the Ramkrishna Mission.

It would be borne in mind that outside help would be very little his year. Almost the whole burden of work for this year will and must fall on the shoulders of the Government of Bengal,

And the Bengal Press is already partially gagged in effect. The Press in Bengal is told not to write anything on the food situation in Bengal; and as the Central Government has taken in hand Calcutta and its suburbs there is not going to be any demonstrative evidence of deaths in Calcutta. So, there would be very little publicity for the Bengal food situation

Bengal Government must drop Union Boards and other officials as their agencies and should create new agencies of selfless youth to face the situation. That way lies the salvation of Bengal.—A P.

PROTEST AGAINST TAX ON BETEL NUT

(From A Correspondent).

SIRSI, March 3.

Mr Sitaram Badti, President, gardeners' meeting, and Mr G S Gangoli, ex-M L C, North Kanara have sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to H E the Governor-General, and President and members of the Central Legislative Assembly protesting against the proposed tax on betel nuts and urge that the tax, if at all imposed, should be temporary and half annas per pound or according to price of the varieties

GRIEVANCES OF CITY HEADMASTERS

Adviser Unable To Give "Conclusive Views", But Ready To 'Recommend'

"Letters and circulars from the Inspectors of Schools can be more courteous and dignified as a rule the language is terse almost amounting to rudeness. Such language has its psychological effect. Inspectors should go round passing on good points collected from various schools. Instead of that they are just rigid, full of rules and regulations and they go more by the letter rather than by the spirit. We wish the department to change the word 'inspector,' for it has not a happy connotation."

Thus observed Mr. M. T. Vyas, Chairman of the Headmasters' Association of Bombay and Suburbs, at the social function held on Saturday evening, at the St. Xavier's High School, to meet Mr. I. H. Taunton Adviser to the Governor of Bombay (Education).

In the course of his welcome speech, Mr. Vyas placed before the Adviser certain pressing problems of secondary schools. Referring to grants, he observed that Government had systematically reduced the percentage of grants from 33 to 20 and he appealed to the Adviser to restore the cut. Further Government was urged to give at least 50 p.c. grant for dearness allowance to teachers who were the most hard hit in these abnormal times. On the introduction of compulsory Physical Education Government had promised to pay 25 p.c. grant which promise was not kept, the schools being given hardly 10 p.c. grant. How could Government expect schools to observe the conditions of the grant-in-aid code when obligations of the code laid on Government were not fulfilled?

It was urged that Government should provide play-grounds and also well-equipped camping grounds. Insistence on Kandivli trained teachers was unnecessary. In order to make medical examination thorough, Government should take charge of it Special facilities should be given to schools to enable them to introduce vocational subjects for the S. L. C examination. The Headmasters must be adequately represented on the University Senate, and Boards of Secondary Education, S.L.C. Examination and Physical Education. The antiquated syllabus of secondary schools issued in 1914 should be thoroughly overhauled, and so also the grant-in-aid code. Remuneration should be paid to Supervisors, etc., conducting the Government Drawing Grade Examinations especially in view of the large surplus from fees. A separate Board for secondary schools to conduct these examinations was a necessity.

Concluding Mr. Vyas said: "School inspectors are a regular nuisance This title of 'Inspector' has come from England. But the spirit has not come. For the proper conduct of inspection, two inspectors are necessary—One to see to the rules and regulations, and the other to Education." He humorously suggested that they should be called 'Advisors' and not Inspectors. (Laughter).

MR. TAUNTON'S REPLY

To the various grievances put forwardh, Mr I. H. Taunton replied that he was not in a position to give conclusive views of the Government though he hoped to recommend the same. He said that the determination of the grant-in-aid was related to various sources of the revenue of the Government, which were from the ryots tax-payers and cultivators in the districts. Though there was a very good justification, the Government have had to maintain a reasonable balance, and it was here that various questions and considerations came into play

Continuing, Mr Taunton said that there was very good reasons underlying the regulations made by Government. The grant given in this connection was on the same basis as other Government officials. Government was like a printing machine. It was impossible to provide playgrounds for Government for all the schools in the City, and some arrangement would have to be made to take children out to the suburbs or the outskirts of the city as was being done in other cities.

Regarding the intended plan of the Red Cross Society occupying a portion of the ground floor of the Prince of Wales Museum Mr. Taunton said that he was in full agreement with the Association about the educational value of the Museum, but he did not think that the whole Museum would be closed

Regarding the S.S.L.C. Syllabus and Matriculation Examination Mr. Taunton said that it was a complicated question He referred to the Sargent Committee's memorandum. The Central Advisory Board of Education, Mr. Taunton said, had condemned the present examination system. There was every likelihood of a solution of the problem which would come out very soon to the satisfaction of the University Government and Headmasters as well.

Concluding Mr. Taunton said that as soon as a Federation of Headmasters of the Province was formed, he would certainly consider the nomination of its representative in the Senate and the Government Education Board.

He thanked Mr. Vyas and the representative Headmasters and said that this was the first time the Executive head of Education met the headmasters at a social function where out of 120 schools, the Association represented 95 schools.

Mr. M. V. Dhonde, thanked Mr. I H. Taunton for patiently hearing their grievances. He pleaded that education be given the first priority as it was a part and parcel of the Education Department of Government.

S. A. UNION VALIDATES INDIAN MARRIAGES

CAPETOWN, Mar 4: The Minister of the Interior Mr Clarkson, moving the second reading of the Indian Marriages Validation Bill in the Assembly, said its purpose was to validate certain marriages that took place between 1891 and 1914.

In 1891 the Natal Parliament had passed an act authorising the protector of Indian immigrants to marry certain Indians coming from Natal. The Act allowed him to marry only immigrant Indians, and it was later discovered he had erroneously married some other Indians as well.

In 1914 when the House tried to rectify the matter it omitted to validate the marriages, which this bill now sought to validate. Power was sought for those marriages where one of the contracting parties died before 1914. Where both the parties were alive after that date the Protector had been given power to remarry them. Children of the marriages concerned were regarded in law as 'strangers in blood" and the parents' estates had become involved. Children had for instance to pay 10 per cent in death duties instead of 20 per cent.

The bill was read second and third times.—Reuter.

U.P. KSHATRIYAS' DEMAND

Congress Leaders Must Be Given Facilities To Meet In Jail

SAHARANPUR, March 4.

A strong plea to the Viceroy to allow leaders of all shades of political thought to come in contact with the members of the Congress Working Committee and also allow the latter to meet together while in detention to consider the question of ending the deadlock is made in a resolution adopted at the U.P. Kshatriya Mahasabha Conference held under the Presidentship of Sir Vijaya of Vijayanagaram

The Conference also adopted a condolence resolution on the death of Mrs. Gandhi and requested the Bombay Government to convey their heartfelt sympathies to Mahatma Gandhi.

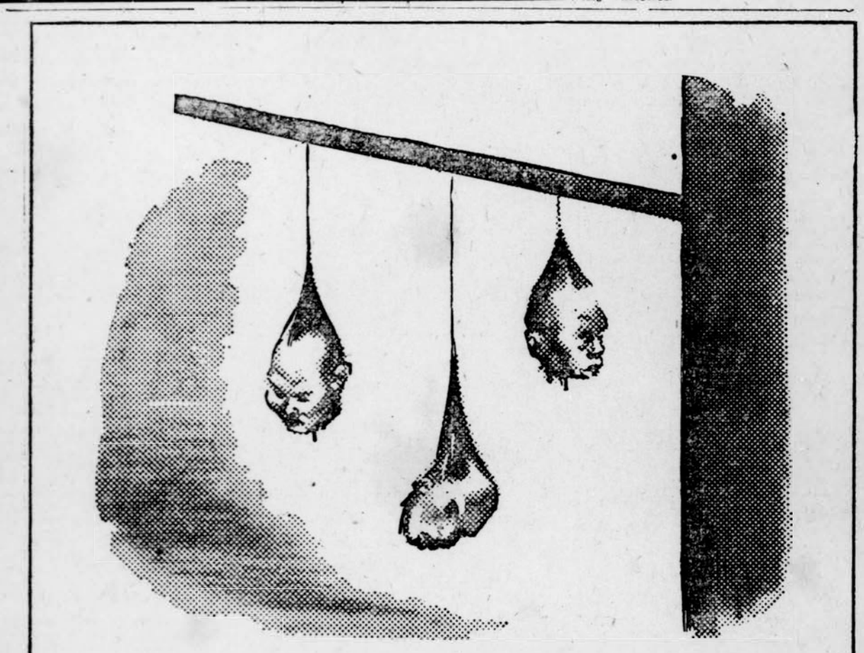
By another resolution the Conference requested the Central Government, the Commander-in-Chief and the Provincial Government not to discriminate against the Kshtriyas in the matter of recruitment to the army or civil services.—A.P.

Calcutta Mahasabha Leader Dead

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The death occurred this afternoon at the Presidency General Hospital of Mr. S. N. Banerjee (60) a prominent Hindu Mahasabha Leader and a leading Counsel of the Calcutta High Court.

He leaves behind three daughters, Mrs. Banerjee having predeceased him. —A. P.



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This is but one example amongst a thousand. It is not a single episode of momentary ferocity, but a true indication of how the Japanese mind works. Yet he is not without cunning. Beware of the soft and enticing promises of the Japanese! Judge these brutes by what they are; not what they say. For these barbarians are treacherous, lustful, cruel; they believe themselves to be a superior race whose right it is to dominate, subject and maltreat.

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TO-DAY

Hindu: Falgun Shud 12, 2000.
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Parsi: Meher 4, 1313
Sunrise: 7-56 a.m. Sunset: 7-44 p.m.
Hightide: 10-01, 22-58. Lowtide: 4-36, 16-00.

To-day's Engagements

"CHINA YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY": Miss Tsai Hwei, National General Secretary of Y. W. C. A. of China will speak on "China Yesterday and To-day" at the Mazdazian Hall, opp. Churchgate Station, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday).

DISPLAY OF PRIZE-WINNING ENTRIES OF THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA 'ART-IN-INDUSTRY' EXHIBITION: Organised by Burmah Shell at the Gymkhana of the Sir J J School of Art. Open from 10 a.m to 7 p.m. Admission Free.

VEER PRABHAKAR SULE SMRITI DIN MANDAL: Under the auspices of the above Mandal the 23rd Anniversary of Late Veer Prabhakar Sule will be held in Dhuru Hall, at 7 p.m (S. T.), to-day (Monday).

VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW: Opening ceremony of the show will be performed by Mr. M. R. Masani, Mayor of Bombay at the Brabourne Stadium grounds to-morrow (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

JAYAKAR'S LECTURE: Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jaykar, will deliver a lecture on "Rights and Duties of Hon. Presidency Magistrates" on Wednesday, March 8, at 6 p.m., at the University Convocation Hall.

BOMBAY HONOURS G.O.M. OF MUSIC

Vikram Committee's Purse To Alladia Khan

Under the auspices of the Vikramaditya Celebrations Committee, the All-India Music Congress held a meeting to honour Gayan Samrat Khan Saheb Alladia Khan, the grand old man of classical Indian music on Sunday evening at Northcote Hindu Orphanage Hall at Chowpatty, when the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

Mr. Champaklal Mody, Chairman of the celebrations Committee, recalled the contribution made by Alladia Khan to the success of the All-India Music Congress held recently in Bombay and spoke about the decision of the Committee to honour the Khan Sahib to present to him a purse of Rs. 1,001 in appreciation of his invaluable services to music.

Dr. D. G. Vyas paying a tribute to Khan Sahib mentioned that one of the outstanding features of the All-India Music Congress was the presence of Alladia Khan who specially came down to Bombay inspite of his extreme old age. He was sure that the Congress would go down in the cultural history of Bombay as a great event especially because the Khan Saheb provided a memorable 'finale' for it.

The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar in the course of his speech recalled his earlier contacts with the Khan Sahib and pointed out how his music touched high water-mark. Classical music was popular in Bombay before the days of the 'Films' and the 'Radio' but he was afraid things had changed for the worse. He wished long life to the Mount Everest of Indian music.

Dr. Jayakar presented the purse of Rs. 1,001 on behalf of All-India Music Congress to the Khan Saheb and conveyed to the audience the Khan Sahib's thanks for the same.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks by Mr. Kamdar to Dr. Jayakar.

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Protest Against Frontier Atrocities

BOMBAY, Sunday

Eight resolutions against the atrocities perpetrated by the trans-frontier tribesmen against Frontier Hindus were passed at a meeting at Madhav Baug today under the auspices of the Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha local Arya Samaj, etc. Raja Bahadur Narapanial Bansilal Jitti presided.

The resolutions condemned the outrages of the Tribesmen. They also appealed to the Government to grant protection to the Frontier Hindus and Sikhs and also gave them adequate representation in the Central Assembly.

The resolutions also appealed to Government to give the Hindus and Sikhs Gun licences for self-defence.

Dewan Mangalsingh Sarhadi, the main speaker narrated instances where the Hindus and Sikhs had sufferred materially and otherwise and appealed to the Hindus and Sikhs organise themselves and rouse all parts of India by propaganda. The meeting also sympathise with the inhabitants of Haripur in their physical suffering and economic distress and strongly demanded of the Frontier Government to punish the offenders severely and render all monetary help to the distressed minority of the place as a matter of duty.

Red Cross Wrestling For "Rustom-e-Bombay"

Arrangements are being made to make the All-India Wrestling Tournament as representative as possible. Through the efforts of the Vice-Chairman of the All-India Wrestling Committee, Mr. Mohamed Taher, Gora Singh and Darshu Singh from the Punjab are also going to participate over and above those whose names were previously mentioned. It is also proposed to hold a special challenge bout open to wrestlers from Bombay alone and the winner will earn the title "Rustom-e-Bombay". Wrestlers intending to participate in this bout should send their names immediately to Mr. Mohamed Taher.

The B. B. & C. I., G.I.P. and the BEST are being requested to run special services after each night's show.

END DIARCHY IN JAMKHANDI STATE

KUNDGOL, March 5.

"Though to make the world safe for democracy has been the declared war aim, here in India leaders striving for Indian independence are made to rot in prison", said Mr. H. C. Dasappa, former President of the Mysore Congress Committee, presiding over the 10th session of the Jamkhandi State's People's Conference which commenced here yesterday.

At the outset Mr. Dasappa paid glorious tributes to the memory of departed national leaders including Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi.

"None of the State Rulers", continued the speaker, "helping the prosecution of the war has over thought of transferring power to his subjects. Though the Jamkhandi Durbar announced in 1932 the establishment of a responsible Government to be its goal, very little progress in that direction has yet been made. Diarchy with added defects has now been introduced. The assurance of establishing an Executive Council has not yet been fulfilled. Therefore it is upto the Praja Parishad to organise and adopt a firmer attitude on a solid basis."—United Press.

All-India States' Conference

MADRS, March 5.

Dr P Varadarajulu Naidu in a communication to the Associated Press states the report that the All-India States Conference will be held at Shimoga on 18th and 19th April is wrong. The conference is definitely fixed for April 8, 9 and 10, Mr B G Khaparde, ex-Minister C P presides and Dr V D Savarkar will open the conference.—A. P.

States Merger Is Only For Gujarat & W. I. Agency

LONDON, March 3.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr Leopold Amery, has tabled an amendment to the India Attachments for Bill confining its application to States which were in the Western States Agency or Gujerat States Agency on August 25 last year.

The Committee stage of the Bill is expected to be taken up during the next series of sittings of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

501 ITALIANS DIE IN RAILWAY DISASTER

NAPLES, March 5.—501 Italians died from asphyxiation in a tunnel in the early hours of Friday after a serious railway disaster in Southern Italy.

Forty-nine other persons are now being treated the engine fumes compressed in the tunnel caused the death of the great majority of the travellers, who it is confirmed had swarmed on to a goods train proceeding eastwards.—Reuter

Twenty Passengers Injured

CALCUTTA March 5.

About 20 persons, including eight women, were injured when a third class bogie of the Down Dacca Mail caught fire early this morning between Bogoola and Arangha stations on the B. and A Railway, about 58 miles from Calcutta.

It is reported that some passengers while jumping out through windows on seeing the fire fell upon a [illegible] and a dried up channel beneath resulting in injuries to about 20 persons. Six of them were seriously injured.

Some of the injured persons were brought to Calcutta by the same train and others by the next available train."—A. P.

17 INJURED IN FIRE WHICH TOOK 15 HOURS TO PUT OUT

BOMBAY, Sunday

It is now learnt that nearly 17 persons were injured in Saturday night's fire in the timber and chemical godown at Reay Road Sewri. Seven of the injured persons, it is said, are firemen who were injured during the salvage and rescue operations.

The most unusual feature of the fire was that a barrel containing some chemicals rocketed to about 60 feet in the skies and exploded in mid-air with a thundering detonation which was heard all over the city.

The fire which was smouldering till noon on Sunday was completely extinguished by the afternoon. It took the fire-brigade nearly 15 hours to put out the fire.

Fire In City

Fire broke out in the premises of the Amrit Vanaspati Mills at Mazagaon on Sunday night at about 10-30.

Ground-nut seeds and Vanaspati ghee which were stored in the place were destroyed to a considerable extent.

The damage caused is estimated at several thousands.

Six fire-engines rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire within an hour. The factory was covered by insurance.

RAILWAY STATION SET ON FIRE

MADRAS, March 4: A small wayside station called Timmalacheruvu, consisting of a single wooden bunk on the Guntur-Macherla section of the M. and S. Railway was set on fire after the station master had been overpowered and the cash box looted by two persons on Wednesday, according to a report in the "Indian Express."

It is stated that these two persons woke up the station master in the early hours of Wednesday saying that they had a message to be sent. When the unsuspecting station master opened the door. They attacked him and after overpowering him, looted the cash obx which contained Rs. 50 later they set fire to the station.

The railway police are investigating the case.—A. P.

AWARDS OF MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Prof. Meghnad Saha, and Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, the well-known Linguist, were awarded the Kamala Gold Medal (1937), Sir Debaprosad Sarbadhikari Gold Medal (1943) and the Sarojini Basu Gold Medal (19433, respectively.

Those admitted to various Doctorate Degrees of the University included a retired Octogenarian Lecturer of the University. The Septuagenarian woman litterateur, Mrs. Hemlata Tagore was the Lila Prize Winner for her contribution to the Bengali literature. Both of them were helped to mount the dais and receive their respective degrees.

Of 6,260 graduates of the University in 1943, 2,375 including 246 women, were present to receive diplomas and various medals.—A. P.

BARODA, March 5: The Press reports regarding increment in the salary of the Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari and the extension of his term of Dewanship are without foundation, says a Press Note issued by the Information Officer.—United Press.

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A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The man who will not investigate both sides of a question is dishonest.

—Abraham Lincoln.

The Bombay Chronicle

SELF-EXPOSED

Before India and the world Mr. Jinnah stands self-exposed and self-condemned as one who would let British imperialism continue in India both over Hindustan and Pakistan till Britain adjusts herself to the new constitution. His interview with the British paper, the "News Chronicle" has naturally amazed many Pakistanists themselves. And Dr. Abdul Latif, believed to be the originator of the Pakistan idea, feels constrained to ask: "Will Muslims at least now realise whither the President of the Muslim League is taking them?" Lest any should think that Mr. Jinnah has been misinterpreted we shall quote his own words. When during the interview Mr. Jinnah was told that Pakistan might lead to a civil war and that he would be "creating an Indian Ulster, which Hindus might one day attack in the name of United India," he replied:

"I don't agree but there would be under the new constitution a transitional period for settlement and adjustment during which time British authority, so far as armed forces and foreign affairs would remain paramount. The length of the transitional period would depend on the speed with which the two peoples and Great Britain adjusted themselves to the new constitution. Finally the two Indian nations would enter into treaties with Britain just as Egypt did when she won her independence."

Note here that it is not only the Hindus and Muslims that should adjust themselves to the new constitution but Britain, too, should.

The interviewer naturally asked what would be the position if Britain refused to leave India. Mr. Jinnah did not say that at least Pakistan would proclaim complete independence. Instead he said:

"Even so, we should enjoy a degree of autonomy, which we do not posssess to-day. As a separate nation and a Dominion we should at least be in a better position to deal with and possibly reach an agreement with the British Government, which we are not able to do during the present deadlock."

In other words, Mr. Jinnah accepts, for as long a period as Britain wants to adjust herself to the new constitution, a much restricted form Dominionhood, just because he thinks it is a recognition of Pakistan and gives it a better position than the present one. This sudden change from the invitation to the British to "divide and quit" amazes Dr. Latif and drives him to say bitterly:

"It is true he (Mr. Jinnah) thundered from the League's platform at Karachi that the Britisher must 'divide and quit.' He now explains he really meant him to 'divide and stay', comfortably, both in Pakistan and Hindustan with all his armed forces, and look after their foreign relations as well."

Let thinking Muslims compare this position with that already offered by the Congress, namely, Federation on the basis of maximum autonomy for the provinces compatible with the safety of the country, including the enjoyment of residuary power, the Congress having agreed to consider further safeguards for the Muslims as well as conceded the right of territorial units to separate if they so desired.

Businessmen Too Demand It

Indian businessmen have often been asked to divorce business from even the discussion of politics. But they have rightly declined to walk into this non-political parlour. In his presidential address at the seventeenth annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Kumararaja Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad discussed the political situation at the very outset, saying: "Our commercial organisations, although they may eschew active politics, cannot afford to remain absolutely impervious to the march of events connected with Indian freedom. We have as patriotic Indians to assist in all legitimate and constitutional efforts that aim at the political progress of the country." And he proceeded to point out that "almost every political party and leader had demanded the release of the political leaders who were now kept in detention" and that, even if there was any justification for their being detained in the past, "the time had come for the Government to release them." He deplores the Viceroy's decision not to release them, particularly because the release would make it possible "to form a more representative and national Government in India." Everytime the release is asked for in the hope of a national Government being formed we have to state that such a Government depends first and foremost on the transfer by Britain of substantial power to India. If this transfer is not acceptable to Britain, Congress will never agree to join the Central Government. Yet their release is necessary in the name of justice, fair play and more co-operation from the people in the defence of the country.

"The Cripps offer," says Sir Muthiah Chettiar, "is still open and it is my strong conviction that with goodwill all-round, the offer may not only help to unite us but also bring about real transfer of power to Indians." But it is notorious that the Cripps offer, as explained by its author finally, did not include any immediate transfer of power. To be acceptable, the offer must be revised so as to permit the immediate transfer of power to the people.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Preparing For Armistice

Though the talks that are being reported as having begun in Allied circles regarding the armistice terms to Germany are open to the jibe of "halloping before one is out of the wood," they are to be welcomed. They at any rate show a lively appreciation of the numerous difficult problems that the Allies will be faced with the moment Germany collapses. So far Hitler shows no signs of losing his grip on the Reich but neither did the Kaiser do so before the 11th of November 1918! When the crash comes, it will be as sudden as it will be cataclysmic and it is as well, therefore, that the three big Allies are putting their heads together to devise a common formula for use when necessary. There are various divergent interests to be satisfied and various claims on Germany to be made good. The French Committee of National Liberation, for example, has a vital stake in the armistice and it will urge that its voice be heard before the final terms are set down. The Acting U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Stettinius is leaving for London soon and this issue will form the main agenda of his talks in London. Preparing for peace is as difficult as preparing for war, if not more, and the Allies should have perfect unanimity of opinion at least as to how they pass through the transition stage between war and peace.

Second Thoughts On Arakan

It would be absurd to magnify the success gained by the Fourteen Army on the Arakan front as a great victory. Nevertheless it represents a significant turn of events, which will have a vital bearing upon the future course of fighting on Burma. This was the first occasion on which an Allied army has beat the Japanese at their own game and has given them a heavy punishment in that process. It is obvious that the Allies have profited by the bitter lessons learnt in last year's Arakan campaign and have at last learnt the tricks of jungle fighting. Apart from the training of the troops, the South-East Asia Command has to a large extent succeeded in solving the problem of supplies in a difficult country like Arakan. It is obvious that the Seventh Indian Division would not have been able to dig its toes in its boxes and to defy the Japs had it not been for the supplies dropped regularly and plentifully from the air. The magnificent co-operation of the air force with the front-line forces has been the main secret of Allied success. It is to be hoped that the SEAC will not rest upon its laurels—such as they are—but will proceed vigorously with the campaign. It would be foolish to imagine that a single reverse is going to compel the Japs to fold up their tents and pack off from Arakan—let alone Burma. There are barely two months left now for the monsoon to end the fighting and before that the Arakan campaign must be brought to a successful conclusion with the the capture of Akyab. That alone will be a victory worth its name and will facilitate the opening of a real offensive on the Burma front after the rainy season is over, if not earlier.

Hindu Marriage Bill

The Government of India have been most dilatory in dealing with the Rao Committee's Hindu Marriage Bill, just introduced in the Assembly. This Bill was circulated in 1942 and Government themselves admit that public opinion was on the whole in favour of the principle underlying the Bill. But it was not introduced in the Legislature along with the Hindu Succession Bill. We can only hope that they will make some amends by opposing the dilatory tactics of the orthodox Party who want further circulation even before it is referred to the Select Committee. We agree that after it emerges from that Committee it will need further circulation on account of a few controversial provisions therein. But no good purpose will be served if the Committee stage itself is further delayed. It will be well if all social reform institutions urge Government to expedite the consideration of this long-delayed Bill.

Middle East Indian Regiment At Karachi

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Men of an Indian Field Regiment, looking fit and well, have returned home from the Middle East.

When they landed at Karachi they were welcomed by Major-General N. G. Hind, M. C., Commanding Sind district, who had a message for them from the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Claude Auchinleck.

"I and your comrades in India welcome you on your return from your long and disinguished service overseas," wrote General Auchinleck. "I hope you will enjoy your well-earned leave and will then be ready to help in the defeat of the Japanese.

With the Indian troops came 100 nursing sisters, a number of American soldiers and two British wrens.—A. P.

GOVIND MALAVIYA RELEASED AND EXTERNED

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

Pandit Govind Malaviya the youngest son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was detained as a security prisoner in Bareilly Central Jail was released on March 2nd. He arrived here last night.

It is learnt Pandit Govind Malaviya has been served with an order externing him from Benares division.

EDITOR RELEASED

Pandit Vishambhar Nath Pande editor of "Biswa Bani" who had been removed to Colvin Hospital from the Naini Central Jail where he was a security prisoner has been unconditionally released.—A. P.

Jailed For Independence Day Observance

For attempting to observe Independence Day on January 26 last Shree Renukaben, A. G. Gadkari, Shantaram Patkar Ramesh Manjreker Arjun Modi and Pandharinath were convicted for 15 days at the Mazagaon Presidency Magistrate's Court on Saturday and Kishen Rawal and Manor got three months' jail.

Kisan Conference Travel Ban Dates Changed

MADRAS, March 4

In connection with the Government order imposing travel restrictions on persons proposing to attend the forthcoming session of the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada a press note issued to-day states that "as the dates of the Conference have now been changed, the Government direct that travel restrictions imposed already shall commence from March 7., 1944, instead of March 10.

The date of closing the restrictions will be announced separately."—A.P.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE IN APPEAL

LUCKNOW, March 4.

Accepting a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Bara Banki, Mr. Justice Benett at the Oudh Chief Court has set aside the conviction of one Sarju Prasad under the D.I.R. and directed that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

Sarju Prasad was convicted by a Magistrate acting as a Special Magistrate under Ordinance 2 of 1942 on July 14, 1943. As the Ordinance had been repealed on June 5, 1943, His Lordship held the trial was 'ultra vires.'—A.P.

"HABEAS CORPUS" PLEA TURNED DOWN

LUCKNOW, Feb. 4.

The "habeas corpus" application of Mr. Balak Ram Sharma, for whose detention an order under D.I.R., 26 was passed on February 27, 1943, by the Commissioner, Lucknow Division, has been dismissed by the Chief Judge, Sir George Thomas, and Mr. Justice Bennett at the Oudh Chief Court.

Their Lordships held that the delegation of power to the Commissioner to issue such an order was not "ultra vires.", there being an express provision in Sub-sec. (5) of Sec. 2 of the D.I.A. for such delegation.—A.P.

SIX MONTHS AND FINE FOR SLOGANS IN COURT

FYZABAD, March 4: For shouting objectionable slogans in the court premises, Mr. Kedar Nath, a local Congressman, was sentenced yesterday by Khan Saheb Bashir Haider, City Magistrate Fyzabad, to six months' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 under D.I.R. 38.

FOUR DETENUS RELEASED

NAGPUR, March 3.

Mr. Shivraj Chudiwalla, ex-President, Wardha Municipality, Mahadeorao Thakre, President, Deoli Municipality, Seth Abdul Latif Abdulla, Hingabhat and Laxminarayan Munchara, branch manager Sasta Sahitya Mandal Wardha, were released from Nagpur Central Jail this evening. It is reported that there are 93 political prisoners in 'B' Class and 39 in 'C' Class detained in Nagpur Jail. Mr. Suleman Pathan, organiser Provincial Congress Sevadal who was prosecuted at Bhandara in connection with August disturbances was discharged as police withdrew the case against him. He is now detained under D.I.R. 26 in Nagpur Jail.

JUDGE REJECTS CONFESSION BEFORE MAGISTRATE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

The Session Judge, Mr. Vyas rejected the confessions of three accused in the Electric Sub-Station Bomb Case taken by the City Magistrate in the sub-jails after examining Megha, C.I.D. Inspector.

About 60 witnesses were examined in the case of conspiracy to blow off twelve sub-stations by bombs during last September. Fifteen youths are charged under the Explosive Act.

TWO POLITICALS RELEASED

SURAT, March 5: Two more political prisoners Uttamchand Premchand Golwala and Takore Ranjee of Surat have been released unconditionally. —A. P.

Grouse Against War Service Exhibition

Bombay, Sunday.

The Madras War Services Exhibition Committee advertised a competition of posters for combating Fifth Column activities in the country. This was in August 1943. Mr Vasant Kelkar of the Art Corner Bombay sent two posters with a postal order to cover the expenses of their return to him in case they were not acceptable. For two months he did not hear anything from the committee.

Mr Kelkar sent a registered letter, to which he received a reply from the Broadcasting and Information Department of the Government of India, informing him that he had won the 1st prize, of Rs. 250, meant for professionals for one of his posters. His other poster was returned to him in a hopelessly packed and crumpled packet.

Mr Kelkar waited for the prize money to come for another two or three months. He sent another registered letter and received a reply thereto, accompanied by a cheque for Rs. 150 only. For the reduction of the amount in the prize money, he was told the promised funds had not been realised and he would get another remittance of Rs. 100 if additional funds were collected.

"And this is from a committee of War Services Exhibition, a Government organisation says Mr Kelkar.

Will Scientists Shed Some Light?

Mosquitoes are said to fight Shy of yellow colour, It is a common experience that walls distempered yellow do not attract mosquitoes, Does this by anology hold good in the case of the Japanese and Chinese, who are said to belong to the "Yellow" race? Are they less attractive to mosquitoes? Will scientists shed some light?

B. G. L.

END UNPLANNED ECONOMIC REGIME IN INDIA

Dr. Matthai Replies To Criticism Of Industrialists' Fifteen-Year Scheme

POONA, March 5.

That India had trusted too long to an unplanned economic regime and it was time that we take our economic destiny into our own hands and fashion it to a pattern of our own making was the plea put forward by Dr. John Matthai, one of the signatories of the 15-year plan, speaking yesterday on the Founder's Day of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Principal Gadgil of the Institute presided. 'We have the power to do it if only we know how to muster that power,' Dr. Matthai said.

CRITICISMS ANSWERED

Economic development in India, Dr. Matthai continued, had so far proceeded without clear direction, adequate organisation or sustained momentum. The object of economic planning was to remedy these defects. The Bombay plan attempted to do this by fixing certain targets for agricultural and industrial production by providing the necessary environment and machinery and by prescribing a definite period for the execution of the programme.

The criticisms which had so far been directed against the plan did not affect its main features. Although the financial proposals had been criticised from various points of view, and it was generally accepted that the total estimated expenditure was not beyond the country's resources. The important problems of distribution and State control were under examination at present a proper scheme of income distribution was essential if the standard of living was to be raised. Although the condition in India made the problem specially difficult, it was not beyond the range of practicability to devise a solution. Further industrialisation was an important part of the plan, but agriculture would still remain the staple occupation of the country and the results of the industrial development must be judged largely by the extent to which it revitalise agriculture and contributed to the general prosperity of the country.

As regards India's relations with other countries, the plan contemplated a controlled, but not closed, economy.

AGRICULTURE NOT SACRIFICED

Criticism had been levelled, Dr. Matthai said, that the fifteen-year plan favoured the development of industries at the cost of agriculture and that it aimed at a relatively lower increase in the output of agriculture than that of industries. This, he said, was because after making due allowance for an increase in food consumption of future India, and for the demand for raw materials and likely exports of raw products, a larger agricultural output than that was aimed at in the plan would find no outlet. The industrial development in the country had been also slow that the need for a balanced economy demanded a larger proportionate output of the industries.

It must be understood, Dr. Matthai said, housing and communication would very largely benefit agriculture. —A.P.

ART IN INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

Prize-Winning Entries In Bombay

The fourth "Art in Industry" Exhibition, which was recently held in Calcutta was the largest of the type ever held in India. The number of the entries selected was 700 out of 3,500; and the prizes amounting to Rs. 19,000 were distributed. The prize-winning exhibits, which have arrived in Bombay and are displayed at the Sir J. J. School of Art, clearly indicate that the exhibition is gradually expanding its scope and is introducing an increasing member of artists to the industrial and commercial world.

A survey of the display reveals that the artists, who have grasped the cardinal principle of the poster-design—the directness of the appeal to the man in the street and even to the illiterate in the case of India, are not many. Inspite of that one finds a few good posters under the headings of "Recruitment," "Anti-waste" and "Grow More Rice." The sign "Wet Paint" 83 is delightful.

Indian designs are in prominence in the calender-section but a few of them can make good calenders and the foremost among them is 230 by Mr. A. M. Jamil of the Sir J. J. School of Art who gets the prize of Rs. 250. The Book cover design 131 is attractive.

The textile section, which is larger and varied, shows some fine and original designs for printed fabric and saree borders. Among the prize-winners in this section also are three students of the school of Art Bombay—Miss Moni D. Sethna, Miss A. S. J. Mistry and Miss D. K. Vazifdar who have been awarded a scholarships of Rs. 1,000 a prize of Rs. 250 and a prize of Rs. 150 respectively.

A few fine specimens are noticed among greeting-cards, show-cards and labels, commercial photography and scent-bottle chappals and concrete garden pergols designs are disappointing. Interesting material is found in the separate section of "Outstanding Production" which is contributed by the advertising firms and which is outside the scope of competition.

D. G. V.

Our Readers' Views

Ghalib & Iqbal's Works

Ghalib Day is being celebrated in Bombay. It is, therefore, not inappropriate to point out that although a number of editions of his 'Diwan' are available, there is not a single 'critical edition' of his poems. We have first of all the 'nuskha-i-Hamidiya,' which contains a number of his unpublished poems. We also have the edition published at Badayun; but copies of either are very rare, and neither can be called critical. We also have several badly printed editions with commentaries, like those of Hasrat Mohani, Tabatabai, and Asi; but they are full of imperfections both as to text and as to interpretation. Under these circumstances a critical edition with an adequate introduction, variants, and 'apparatus criticus,' including glossary and index, of his Urdu 'Diwan' is much to be desired. The collection of his poems is very small, and in view of the materials existing at Rampur, Patna and elsewhere, it should not be difficult for a competent scholar to prepare the edition in a short time. I may further venture to say that if an edition of this kind is prepared the question of its publication will not be a matter of difficulty.

The Vedas and the 'Diwan' of Ghalib have been called the two inspired books of India. Iqbal is hailed as the greatest poet of Modern Islam in India. But we go on calling meetings and delivering learned addresses without publishing either the collected works of Iqbal or the critical edition of the 'Diwan' of Ghalib. It reminds one of the tremendous fuss made about Firdawsi on the millenary celebrations in Iran. But a scientifically prepared edition of the 'Shahnama'—a crying necessity—was outside the purview of the organizers.

A. A. A. FYZEE.

Sophia College

Mr. Kalapesi in his letter published in the issue of your paper this morning is wrong in stating that my daughter was withdrawn from the Sophia College almost at the same time as he withdrew his daughter. My daughter was in the Sophia College for one full academic year, and left only after passing her first year examination. She joined the Elphinstone College much against my own wish because she was very keen on being educated in a College with which my family has been connected for over a period of 70 years, and of which I am one of the Trustees.

V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.

Pedder Road,
March 4, 1944.

II

I am very sorry to note that such a non-communal question as the disaffiliation of the Sophia College has been given a very dark communal colour. Some even go to the extent of accusing the majority (i.e., the Hindus) of crushing a minority (i.e., Indian Christians).

Now the college in question was started by non-Indians and is managed by non-Indians. Therefore any action taken against it cannot be said to be against Indian Christians, who have practically no voice in its affairs and who do not come into the picture at all.

Secondly, those who voted for the disaffiliation resolution also included members of other minority communities like the Muslims and the Parsis. All those who voted for that resolution were not exclusively Hindus. Therefore, how can the Indian Christians blame only the Hindus for voting for that resolution? In fact some of the opposers that resolution were also Hindus. Hence there is no evidence to show that the Hindus in the Senate have combined together "en bloc" to crush the Indian Christian community. Moreover, the Parsis and the Muslims, who themselves belong to minority communities will never prefer to be instrumental in perpetrating any hardship or injustice on any other minority community or communities.

Thirdly in thise case the majority (i.e., the Hindu community) has taken up the cudget (and rightly, too) on behalf of a minority (i.e. the Parsi community) to safeguard its religion. Therefore it is a step on the part of the majority not only not to crush any minority but to defend a minority (i.e. the Parsi community).

Thus the charge levied against the majority by some of the communal minded Indian Christians is absolutely fantastic. If they think that the action taken against the college by the Senate is not proper or is unjust then he proper thing for them to do is to produce sufficient facts and evidence to prove the innocence of those found guilty unanimously by a committee of eminent Indians.

P. MULLA.

Exorbitant Fares

It seems that the Government's Order for the prevention of profiteering is not applicable to the public vehicles plying for fares in the suburbs and that may be the reason why the authorities have not yet taken any action to check or restrain exorbitant fares. In Kurla to the best of my information there is no scheduled tariff of fares. My experience shows that they have enhanced their fares by 500 per cent.

All this is due to the fact that no notice of any kind showing the fares they are required to pay is put up in any vehicle. If such notices are there, the passengers cannot be misled or harassed.

"ONE FOOLED"

"Caste Must Go"

The letter appearing under the above caption in your issue of the 28th Feb. written by Mr. J. E. Sanjana, makes extremely interesting reading. It reminds one of the most interesting series of articles written some years ago by 'Historicus' in the "Times of India", when that paper was making a laudable attempt, through these learned articles, containing quotations of communal leaders, to create feelings of goodwill and amity between the Hindus and Muslims in India and thus helping His Majesty's Brittanic Government to fulfil their promise of conferring the boon of Swaraj on India the moment communal unity and goodwill made their appearance in this country! It was unfortunate, however, that some 'short-sighted' M.L.C. was responsible for the disappearance of these highly spiced articles from that daily.

Mr. Sanjana's advice given to the Depressed Classes to become Christians is no doubt a sane one. But Mr Sanjana has made a few mistakes in his interesting letter which should be brought to his notice.

Mr. Sanjana says, "Buddhism and even Buddha himself never denounced the caste system. In fact many number of stories in Buddhist literature show that caste and untouchability were not at all affected by Buddha's teachings". If Mr. Sanjana cares to go through the three Pali books in Buddhist literature viz:—Assalayan Sutta (Majjhima Pannasak 2. Vagga. 5). Vasetta Sutta (Majjhima Panna Saka. 2. Vagga. 5. Sutta Nipata. Vagga. 3.), and Vasala Sutta (Sutta Nipata. Vagga. 1) he will find that Lord Buddha has denounced the caste system and untouchability in definite terms. I shall give here a few quotations of Lord Buddha from these to prove that the great teacher did denounce caste system and untouchability. When the Brahmin Ashwalayana argues about the superiority of the Brahmins, Lord Buddha quotes to him the admonitions that Asita Devala Rishi administered to the seven Brahmin recluses viz:—"You assert that the Brahmins are superior to all the other castes and that they are the direct descendants of God Brahma. But are you sure that your original ancestors married only Brahmin women, and that your grand mothers and great grand mothers married only Brahmin men?" They admitted that they could not say anything definite about it. So Lord Buddha advised Ashwalayana not to persist in saying that Brahmins were superior to others. In Vasetta Sutta Lord Buddha says, "A man does not become a Brahmin by birth, but only by deeds does one become a Brahmin". In Vasala Sutta Lord Buddha says: "No human being is born a Chandala (untouchable). Only by his deeds does a person become a Chandala or a Brahmin. A man who is frequently overcome by anger, who is revengeful, sinful, atheistic, or robs others is a Chandala". In fact Lord Buddha revived the high philosophy and tenets preached by the Vedas and Upanishads, as the pure old Aryan culture had undergone degeneration and the people had started observing rigid rules of caste and were performing bloody sacrifices wrongly saying that they had been sanctioned by the Vedas. No where in the Vedas or Upanishads could be found any passages which justify the caste system as it exists to-day. No doubt, some centuries after the death of Lord Buddha the Mahayana school came into existence and later on transformed itself into canonical Buddhism, with its mythology, and a sort of caste system, did make its appearance and the whole system gradually transformed itself into the present day Pauranik Hinduism. In short Lord Buddha did emphatically denounce the caste system, and it is a travesty of facts to say that caste and untouchability were not at all affected by Buddhist teaching.

Mr. Sanjana is perfectly right when he says: "There is no salvation for the untouchables in the Hindu fold so long as the basic doctrines of the Hindu socio-religious polity remain what they are". To this I will add something more and say that the Hindu religion itself as it axists at present, is doomed unless it changes its present ideas about caste system and untouchability. However Mr. Sanjana quotes Dr. Ambedkar about the change of religion of the untouchables. Perhaps Mr. Sanjana is not aware that the learned Dr. Ambedkar is one of the most profound scholars of Buddhism (a fact known to very few), and is at heart a staunch Buddhist. Many a time this great student of Buddhism has expressed that the salvation of India and the whole world lies in following the noble tenets and philosophy preached by Lord Buddha. It need not be emphatically maintained that Dr. Ambedkar would never have entertained any love for a religion which supported caste in any form.

Lastly Mr. Sanjana is advising the untouchables to embrace the Christianity followed by the most progressive nations of the world. I am sure if Lord Jesus Christ had come down to this sinful world to-day, and seen with His own eyes what the so called progressive Christian nations are doing, He would have said with a shudder "Is this the Christianity that I preached to the ancestors of these nations, and for which I sacrificed myself on the cross? God have mercy on them". In short if Mr. Sanjana wants the untouchables to become Christians let them follow the Christianity preached by Lord Jesus, and practised by Father Damian who worked among the lepers in the Pacific islands, and by Rev. C. F. Andrews who worked for the down-trodden coolies in India, Africa and Fiji islands and not the Christianity practised by the "most progressive nations of to-day".

"K".

Hunting The Hindus

The activities of the British Government when they flung themselves upon Nationalist India in August 1942 had curious bye-products. It produced the war-mentality against the Hindus. The Government singled them out for special treatment in the matter of collective fines. There was a balleyhoo to all those who wanted to hunt the Hindus.

The Muslim League desires to split their homeland into two; Prof. Coupland into six. Recently one Mr. J. E. Sanjana, an ex-Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, who while in service wrote anti-national articles in the "Times of India" some years ago, always a bitter enemy of Hindus, Hinduism and Hindu aspirations, has been falling foul with the Rt. Hon Dr M. R. Jayakar on account of the latter's remark about the historicity of Vikramaditya. Though a Parsi himself, he has in another article appealed to the Harijans to embrace Christianity on the plea that the Hindus are too bad a company.

That the Hindus like any other community in the world have defects, no one will deny. That they are to blame for the political serfdom of India as much as the Muslaimans, no one can deny. That untouchability is a sin and must be wiped out, almost all thinking Hindus concede. That caste has outlived its usefulness has been claimed by Hindu leaders more than non-Hindu leaders. No Hindu claims perfection. No Hindu with his catholic traditions would resent a sympathetic criticism.

But when a community of thirty-two crores, which has survived the shocks of time, which has traditions, social organisations and collective will be inspired by some of the noblest ideals known to mankind is sought to be hunted by men at the behest of the British policy, it is time that the Hindus dropped their apologetic outlook. Their strength and their weakness are theirs to scrutinise, to restore to conquer. But they have as much right to exist as anyone else on this earth. They owe no apology to anyone for being what they are or have been.

If Hindus celebrate Vikramaditya festivals, amateur historians like Mr. Sanjana with arrogant omniscience try to sneer at them for their lack of scientific knowledge. To the Hindus today, however, Vikramaditya is not a dead conqueror but a living hero. In him we live and he lives in us. A Vikramaditya celebration is not the announcement of a chemical analysis. It is not even a matter of glorying in the past; not merely a voice of the present. As I said at Cawnpore 'it is the upsurgence of a sub-conscious national motive. In the apotheosis of this hero we seek the unabashed expression of our supreme desire. In it we stand as what we are—the heir to immortal greatness.... Vikramaditya is our Pillar of Fire leading us from bondage to the Land of Promise.'

At Lahore while speaking at the inauguration of the University Sanskrit Association I dealt with the historic causes that gave birth to the caste system and made it rigid. Next day I received several angry letters attacking me for having tried to trace the raison d'etre of a social phenomenon unique in the world's history. No one can charge me for being fond of a rigid system in these days. There is scarcely a bond of it which I have not personally broken. But I protest against the tendency of many to condemn it without studying the forces and conditions which led to its growth, its dynamic and static aspects, its values. Where would India and its Culture have been when Central Asian hordes or the West descended upon her, without the caste system?

The much worshipped equality which Rousseau taught us and in the name of which the Hindus are condemned, is dead and buried as a living principle. Hitler preaches the superiority of the Germans. Mr. Churchill is the unabashed apostle of White domination of the world. In South Africa we are hunted, segregated and humiliated as pariahs. We know by experience that the White man who talks to us about equality lives segregated as a superman in this land. Favourite jobs are reserved for him. Wherever he lives there spring up a white suburb and a white man's club where Indians are unwelcome. Did we not hear in a big city in this country where, some years ago, the European Club maintained a Board "Indians and Dogs not allowed," till an Indian club put up a board "Europeans and Dogs not allowed"! Who can say that this colour caste system is an improvement upon the cultural hierarchy of the caste system? Who can say that the dissolution of the rigidity of the caste system under the quickening influence of modern democracy and nationalism may not create a better social system than the West possesses? With our limited knowledge and plentiful ignorance let us not be too dogmatic in our judgments.

When the British wanted India to be properly defamed Miss Mayo did the trick. Now that the rulers are angry with the Hindu community for their nationalist aspirations, Miss Mayo's foreign and indigenous are bound to spring up almost anywhere. But like Shri Krishna the Hindu community can claim "I am Time." We have lived for centuries. The genius of our culture has more in it than what the rest of the world has produced. And nothing shall deter us from pursuing with steadfastness the destiny which our immortal heritage has carved out for us.

K. M. MUNSHI.

U.S. TO PLACATE ARABS

Issue Of Immigration Into Palestine To Be Shelved During War

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Gerald Nye announced on Saturday night that Gen. George Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, had urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to postpone action for military reasons on a resolution which put the Senate on record as favouring continued Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Senator Nye declined to elaborate General Marshall's objections made recently at a close meeting of the Committee. Other members, however, said that it was obvious that fears existed that the passage of the resolution might disturb relations with Arabs in the Middle East. Gen. Marshall's view was said to have been backed by Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary for War, in letters to the Committee suggested that no action be taken on the resolution at this time.—Reuter.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Sir R. Srinivasa Sarma who has just completed a lecture tour in the United States was a guest of President Roosevelt's press conference at the White House today. He took a keen interest in the discussions and exchange of questions between the President and correspondents. At the conclusion of the conference he was introduced to President Roosevelt by the Presidential Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early. The President and Sir Srinivasa Sarma conversed for several minutes.—Reuter's message.

* * *

"In the upper strata of society," said Mr. Bajoria in the Assembly, "wives are really white elephants." Sometimes they are not even white!

* * *

"I am the greatest champion of women (laughter) I want that they should be good wives and good mothers and should go to heaven" (Renewed laughter).

—Report of Mr. Bajoria's speech.

Surely they ought to put an entertainment tax on Assembly proceedings!

* * *

A woman is after our blood—Mrs. Tara Ali Baig wants it for the Civilian Blood Bank!

* * *

Another All-Parties (or No-Party) Conference is being held in Delhi. We wish it the usual success.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) *The All-India Women's Conference is inviting Mr. Baijnath Bajoria to preside over its next session.*

(2) *Now that Mr. Bajoria has told women the way to go to heaven, there is likely to be a mass exodus in that direction.*

(3) *In Mr. Savarkar's Hindudom and Mr. Jinnah's Pakistan, polygamy will be encouraged by paying a bonus for every additional wife acquired.*

(4) *Paper is to be rationed in New Delhi—but not waster paper!*

(5) *Japanese are eating soap—to ensure a clean interior!*

(6) *The Punjab Government does not allow Congress M.L.A.'s to attend the Assembly—purely in interests of their own health.*

Hindustani Association In London

LONDON, March 3.

The Hindusthani Association first started by Sir Abdul Qadir held a meeting here when several Hindu and Muslim speakers recited Chakbast's and Iqbal's poems proving that Urdu was a national binding factor in Indian polity. Dr. Kaul narrated the popular conception of philosophy and its placement in Hindu philosophy which corresponded with Muslim philosophy.

Speaking before the Muslim Society of Great Britain on "Mosque Plan Development" Prof. Corfiato narrated the evolution of Islamic architecture which took varying shapes according to the country in which it flourished at the same time keeping the original conception intact.—Orient Press.

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NO STATUS OF 'ALLY' FOR ITALY?

Badoglio's Anxiety About Roosevelt's Statement On Warships' Transfer To Russia

NAPLES, March 4.

From Reuter's special correspondent: Marshal Badoglio has asked the Allied representatives for urgent details about President Roosevelt's statement that some Italian warships are to be transferred to Russia.

An official Italian Government 'communique' states that Marshal Badoglio has asked for "the most complete and urgent necessary details reserving the right to act accordingly."

Although President Roosevelt's statement about partition of the Italian fleet for use by the navies of the Three big powers to have come as a complete surprise, it is learned in Allied circles that intimations pointing to the probability of some such decision had been previously communicated to the Italians.

Whatever has in the past been said to the Italians, there is no doubt Badoglio Government circle had lately cherished a warm hope that they would be allowed to bring their own fleet back into the fighting service alongside the Allies possibly against Japan.

In the talks I had recently with the Minister of Marine, M. Raffaele De Courten I could discern through his reticent expressions a keen hope the navy would play a big part in gaining the status of an ally for Italy.

To-day's 'communique' thinly veils feelings of the bitterest disillusionment.—Reuter.

Natal Indian Demand

Terms Of Reference Of Proposed Commission Must Include Franchise

MARITZBURG, March 4.

The Prime Minister's reply to the request of Indian ex-servicemen that franchise be included in the terms of reference of the proposed Natal Indian Commission as an unsuitable question is causing concern in Indian political circles.

The Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress Mr. P. R. Pather in an interview said that at their recent conference one of the conditions of the resolution accepting the commission was that the question of the political status of Indians should be included in the terms of reference. "If General Smuts insists on imposing his attitude of excluding the question of franchise in terms of reference then we shall have no alternative but to reconsider our previous decision in the light of this development."

A meeting of the Congress Committee has been called to consider the Prime Minister's reply.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 4.
March 20.80, May 20.35, July 19.74, Middling Spot 21.32.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 4.
March 20.91, May 20.49, July 19.88, Middling Spot 20.52.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 4.

T. T. London on New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.05-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

Strictures On Police

Judgment In Allahbux Murder Case

KARACHI, March 4.

The gist of the extracts from the judgment in the Allahbux murder case is that two of the approvers mention a servant of a well-known zamindar as having told the conspirators that they will be paid Rs. 12,000 if they murder Allahbux because the Zamindar was an enemy of Allahbux. They immediately set out for Shikapur and Allahbux was assassinated within 48 hours. They returned to their rendezvous and asked the servant of the Zamindar for the money but he did not give it saying that he must get the money from the Zamindar. The servant is absconding.

The judgment also passes servere strictures against the Shikapour police for its failure to pursue the culprits immediately, opining that had they done so the culprits could not have escaped.—A. P.

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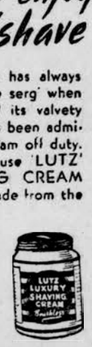

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INTER-PROVINCIAL HOCKEY FINAL

Gwalior Hold Bombay To A Draw

The finals of the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament for the championship of India remained undecided last evening both Gwalior and Bombay registering a goal each. Jaigaonkar in Bombay's side again proved a misfit and one is at a loss to understand the selectors' persistency in playing him; and if two such displays on the part of Jaigaonkar are not sufficient to educate the Selection Committee in the proper assessment of players, the time has certainly come when the members of the B.P.H.A. should take a hand and change the Selection Committee itself.

The game also proved that Bombay's half-back line, with the exception of Middlecoat, was not the 'link' it should be between the forwards and the deep defence, and at no time in the 90 minutes of play could it be said that it gave the Bombay forwards the assistance which it was the right of the latter to expect.

The Gwalior team, on the other hand, did better team work in spite of its individual inferiority as compared to some of Bombay's star players; and Chote Babu and Kailash proved not only to be great spoilers, but also the initiators of the several movements that the State team undertook.

Before Bombay had time to settle down, Gwalior took the lead in the second minute through Roopsingh. But Bombay lost a golden opportunity three minutes later when Hakim failed to convert a penalty bully, and were only able to restore equality twenty minutes later through Gurbachan Singh who was the one shining star in Bombay's attack.

The teams changed ends with the score level, and the next half saw Bombay on top; but although the Gwalior goal was subjected to frequent bombardment particularly in the last five minutes of play, the State team managed to survive until final call of time.

The teams will meet again to-day, at 6 p.m.

Taraporewala Cup Football Tournament

An Open Football Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Football Federation from Sunday, the 19th March 1944, at the Engineering College ground.

This tournament is open to both civil and military teams.

The entrance fee is Rs. 11 excluding affiliation fees.

A rolling trophy—Taraporewala Cup—will be awarded to the winners.

The entries will be accepted upto the 15th March 1944.

Full particulars can be had from:—S. Bajirao, Hon. Secretary, Maharashtra Football Federation C/o Maharashtra Gymkhana, Poona 2, or from Kuckreja Ltd., Sports dealers, Main Street, Poona 1.

Negro Wins World Light-Weight Title

NEW YORK, March 4

At Madison Square Garden, the 24-year-old Philadelphia Negro Bob Montgomery regained the world light-weight title according to the New York State Athletic Commission, narrowly outpointing the holder Beau Jack in fifteen rounds.

Montgomery meets Sammy Angott, champion, according to the National Boxing Association, for the undisputed title on March 31.—Reuter.

"MORE EXPLOITED THAN FACTORY WORKERS"

Mayor On Redress Of Grievances Of Gumastas

"Gumastas (Shop Assistants) are in some ways more exploited than factory workers because, being distributed in small numbers over numerous establishments, they are unable to take advantage of the weapon of collective bargaining which Labour can employ," said Mr. M. R. Masani, Mayor of Bombay, while inaugurating the proceedings of the Fifth Annual Conference of the Bombay Gumasta Maha Mandal on Saturday evening.

Mr. Masani recalled how the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act of 1939 was rushed through the Legislature by the Congress Ministry on the day before it resigned. That Act, though in some ways inadequate and leaving many loopholes, was a welcome step and had given relief to thousands of shop assistants. The Act at present applied only to the cities of Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Hubli and Ahmedabad. Mr. Masani opined that it should be extended to other urban areas also.

Discussing the administration of the Act which was vested in the Municipality, Mr. Masani pointed out that there were only 14 inspectors for the whole city of Bombay. This number was totally inadequate and needed to be trebled. During the year 1942 these 14 inspectors paid 40,000 visits to shops and establishments, each inspector paying 3,000 visits and taking part in 35 mass raids on an average! He suggested closer co-operation between Gumaste Mandals and the Municipal administration, whereby the work of the Municipal staff would be lightened and at the same time grievances of the Gumastas effectively redressed.

Mr. Masani recalled that the Gumasta Maha Mandal was the first organisation of its kind in the country and wished them success in the coming year and expressed the hope that their President, Mr. Yusuf Meherally would be restored to good health and public activity soon.

"You could not have chosen a better Chairman to guide your deliberations," said Mr. Masani in conclusion, "than Babu Sampurnanand who has come all the way from the United Provinces in answer to your call. Along with many years of service in the national cause and many terms in prison he combines administrative experience obtained as a member of the Congress Ministry in the U.P. I am sure he will guide you and help you to strengthen your organisation."

After Mr. Masani's speech Mr. Gourishankar Bhatt proposed Babu Sampurnanand, ex-Educational Minister of the U.P. Government, to the Chair.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his speech urged the Gumastas to unite and organise to fight the injustice done to them.

Messages wishing the Conference success were received from all over the country.

Sampurnanand's Plea

The formation of an All-India Organisation of Gumastas was suggested by Babu Sampurnanand in the course of his presidential address. He said, that the present condition of Gumastas would never improve so long they do not unite and organise to fight their exploiters. He asked them to secure co-operation of the workers in their struggle against capitalists.

Concluding the President said that so long as India remains a subject country there could not be any end to the sufferings of Indians.

All-India Industrial Employers' Conference

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The eleventh annual meeting of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers was held this morning at the Lady Irwin College.

Lala Dharamchand Thapar delivered the presidential address. The meeting elected Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy, president for the ensuing year.—A. P.

J. C. SETALVAD ELECTED PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, March 4: At a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce (Indian National Committee) held this evening, Mr. J. C. Setalvad (Bombay) was elected President and Sir Badridas Goenka, Vice-President, for 1944/45.—A. P.

Extent Of Gratuitous Relief In Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Over 160 million units of cheap daily rations were sold to the poorer sections of the people throughout Bengal till the end of January, states a Press note giving certain figures to illustrate the extent of gratuitous relief given during the famine period and afterwards.

Such relief, it is stated has been mainly in the shape of free food in free kitchens, free clothes, free winter coverings, free children's garments, free milk for children as well as nursing and expectant mothers, free housing and feeding in relief camps, free daily doles given in cash or grains and cheap food sold from cheap canteens.—A. P.

MASTER TARASINGH EXPLAINS

LAHORE, March 5: Master Tarasingh who has resigned the presidentship as well as membership of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee and Shiromani Akali Dal in a statement says:—"There are some people who think I am grasping at these positions. This suspicion weakens Panthic (Sikh) organisations as long as I am here. Moreover Panthic work has increased enormously and in the present state of my health I am unable to cope with it."—United Press.

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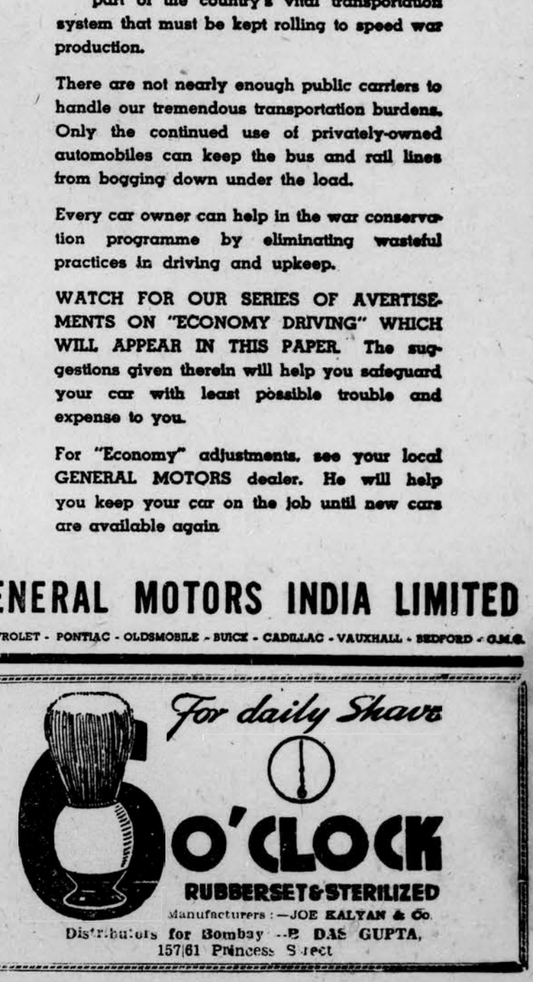

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FINE MANNERS YOU HAVE! IF I HAD REACHED FIRST, I WOULD HAVE TAKEN THE SMALLER PIECE!
WELL, YOU GOT IT, DIDN'T YOU?
WHAT'S THE MATTER? DON'T YOU ENJOY THE MEALS I COOK?
NOPE, I DON'T!
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BECAUSE IT GIVES ME INDIGESTION, AND I'M NUTS ABOUT BICARBONATE OF SODA!

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Wanted South Indian Brahmin bridegroom, age about 30, permanently employed, to marry bride, 21, well educated in English Hindi, History, Economics, Politics, handsome, pleasing, domestically inclined. Correspond care Box No. 4286, 'Bombay Chronicle.'

Wanted suitable match for Maharastrian young bachelor, highly educated and in excellent position. No caste or provincial restriction. Write Box No. 4237, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately a Registered Accountant for Audit work. Apply stating practical experience, present situation and salary expected. Box No. 4285, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—The following vacancies are to be filled up immediately. The candidate should apply sharp to the undersigned stating experience, age and qualifications etc. (1) Experienced Foreman for workshop (garage) having experience of gas plant. (2) Mechanical weldingman and fitters. (3) B.Com. as an accountant having experience of work in account in Ltd. concern. (4) Clerks having the experience of correspondence in English and typist will be given first preference. (5) Coal-gas bus drivers, cleaners and conductors English knowing first preferred. K. A. Malek, Managing Director, Anand Motor Transport Co., Ltd., Borsad. (4237)

Wanted a Librarian for a big Library in Bihar. Only persons having experience in big Libraries need apply stating qualification and the salary required to Box No. 3023, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted efficient person to teach colloquial Russian three time week. Apply immediately Box No. 4258, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Clerk knowing accounts and typing stating minimum pay. Apply Box No. 4266, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Stockists and Distributors for teas, rubber latex, etc. Lakshmi Planting Co., Ltd., Calicut. (4281)

Wanted fast Typist knowing filing. Good prospects for capable hand. Apply in own handwriting stating age, nationality, lowest salary to Box No. 4279, 'Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted—Persons desirous of earning Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per day, should write for free particulars, samples can also be sent if desired. Apply c/o Post Box 282, Lahore. (6726)

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Efficient experienced hardworking Stenographer Typist is opened immediate engagement. Apply Box No. 4275, "Bombay Chronicle."

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(1) Wanted—One Filter Press complete with cocks size 2'x2'x24 plates of 1" thickness new or old, (2.) One Vertical High Speed Steam Engine double cylinder, 40 B.H.P. or above, with two cranks at right angle, self centering suitable for a steam pressure of 140 lbs. per sq. in. against a back pressure of 10 lbs. per sq. in. (3) One suitable Reduction Gear for direct coupling to above engine with a reduction ratio of 1 to 72 (4.) Two electric driven pumping sets each having a capacity of 160,000 galls. per hour to work against total head of 30 ft. The motors should be A.C. 400 volts, 3 phase, 50 cy., and directly coupled to the pump. Apply to the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd., (Sugar Dept.) Post Box No. 39, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi. (8032)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap brass boring quality No. 2. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 at Rs. 2- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 28-3-1944 at 3 P. M. (S.T.). (8031)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
SPECIAL NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that with effect from 15th March, 1944, arrangements have been made to issue III Class Tickets to stations beyond Kalyan upto Karjat and Kasara from the Third Class Suburban Booking Office at Victoria Terminus instead of from the Market End Third Class Booking Office. (8033)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary gazetted posts of Security officers in Indian Ordnance Factories. In some cases the posts are combined with those of Welfare Officer. The terms are as follows:—

(a) PAY—In the scale of Rs. 500-25-625 per month according to qualifications.
For Government pensioners, pay will be fixed so that the pay plus the pension should not exceed the pay on which the candidate retired from his previous Government service.
(b) LEAVE and BONUS—As Admissible under the rules in force for Ordnance Factory personnel.
(c) TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE (ON JOINING FIRST APPOINTMENT). 1½ First Class Railway fares for self only.
(d) PROBATIONARY PERIOD, Six months.

2. Candidates should be capable of organising and controlling Security and Welfare work in large Factories. Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience of security or welfare work in a military or police capacity.

3. Applications should include the following information:—
(a) AGE.
(b) Present or last employment, position held and salary received.
(c) Knowledge of languages.

4. Originals of testimonials should not be sent.

5. No correspondence can be entered into in regard to applications, except such correspondence as may emanate from the Director of Factory Recruitment or other Government Officer concerned.

6. Canvassing in any form will entail disqualification.

7. Applications should be sent by post to the Director of Factory Recruitment, 30, Park Street, Calcutta, so as to reach him not later than 15th March, 1944 (envelopes being superscribed "SECURITY OFFICER").

L. K. JHA,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.
(8026)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA.

IN PURSUANCE of the decision to canalise all industrial demands for imported non-ferrous semi-manufactures and non-ferrous alloys through specified importing agents, the Government of India have decided to appoint the following firms as importing and distributing agents:—

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(1) Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd.
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(3) „ Fulabhai & Co.
(4) „ Soorchand Kewaldas.
(5) „ The Indian Standard Metal Co., Ltd.
(6) „ M. Gulamally Abdulhasien & Co.
(7) „ Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons.
(8) „ Pragdas Mathuradas.
(9) „ H. S. Mahomed.

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(1) Messrs. William Jacks & Co., Ltd.

IN THE HYDERABAD STATE.
(1) Messrs. R. M. Trivedi & Sons.

IN THE DELHI AREA.
(1) Messrs. R. Wright & Partners Ltd.

IN THE LAHORE AREA.
(1) Messrs. Ashok Brothers.

All consumers except Government Department and Railway administrations, requiring the following types of non-ferrous semi-manufactures are advised to apply to these agents, on prescribed forms (to be obtained from them), attaching to their application a certificate from a certifying authority that the demand is essential. A list of the certifying authorities will be found on the reverse of the prescribed form. No application from consumers for imported material will, in future, be accepted direct by the Non-Ferrous Metals Controller.

Non-Ferrous semi-manufactures, such as:
Rolled and extruded shapes (other than produced in India);
Rods and bars (other than produced in India);
Pipe and tubing.

8023

THE M. & S. M. RAILWAY—TENDER.

I. The Chief Engineer invites sealed tenders for the maintenance contract for the following two Sub-Divisions of Belgaum District on the Metre Gauge:—
(1) From Londa to Miraj including Kolhapur and Sangli Branches—Belgaum Sub-Division.
and
(2) From Miraj to Poona—Poona Sub-Division.

II. Tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office, Park Town, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10|- for each Sub-Division, which is not refundable, and must be submitted so as to reach his Office not later than 12 Noon on 19-4-1944. Any tender not in the prescribed form will not be considered.

III. The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. 8015

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

(1) CONTROLLED PRICES OF COAL AND COKE.

IT HAS COME TO THE NOTICE of the undersigned that several Merchants and Dealers in Steam Coal, Hard Coke and Soft Coke, are charging much more than the controlled rates for the supplies made to consumers. The attention of the merchants and consumers is hereby drawn to the following controlled rates fixed by Government under the Defence of India Rules in respect of the various types of Coal and Coke:—

Kind of Coal	Controlled price ex-depot of the seller. Wholesale.	Retail.	Controlled rates of Cooly and Cartage charges.	Minimum weight of Cart Load.
1. STEAM COAL.	Rs. 39-8-0 per Ton.	Rs. 39-8-0 per Ton,	Rs. 6|- per cart load for delivery within a radious of 5 miles. Additional distance to be charged pro rata.	¾ Ton.
2. HARD COKE.	Rs. 52-8-0 per Ton, for sales of 10 Cwts. & over.	Rs. 3-4-0 per Cwt., for sales of less than 10 Cwts.	-do-	½ Ton.
3. SOFT COKE. (Gas Coke or Cess Coke).				
(i) Large Domestic and Industrial size.	Rs. 42-0-0 per Ton, -do-	Rs. 2-8-0 per Cwt., -do-	Rs. 2-8-0 per cart load. -do-	½ Ton.
(ii) Rivet Size.	Rs. 38-0-0 per Ton, -do-	Rs. 2-4-0 per Cwt., -do-	-do- -do-	½ Ton.
(iii) Coke Breeze.	Rs. 30-0-0 per Ton,	Rs. 30-0-0 per Ton,	-do- -do-	½ Ton.

All concerned are hereby warned that infringement of the Price Control Orders of Government would be severely dealt with.

(2) DECLARATION OF STOCKS

Declaration of Stocks in the prescribed form and by the prescribed date is to be made to the Provincial Coal Controller, Bombay, every month by the merchants and consumers, in receipt of Provincial Priority. In several cases the declarations made have been found to be misleading and incorrect. For purposes of verification it is necessary for each party to state full particulars of all Coal or Coke held by it, stating whether the same has been acquired under "J" Class Priority or otherwise. Failure duly to declare the stocks correctly in the prescribed form and by the prescribed date, may entail suspension of priority supplies as well as such further action as may be considered necessary.

S. D. VASHIST,
Provincial Coal Controller.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1944 (8030)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
RESERVATION OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS SEATS AND BERTHS.

THE FOLLOWING procedure which is in force on this Railway is published for the information and guidance of the public.

From Bombay reservations can be made seven days in advance as follows:—

BY MAIL TRAINS—from 10 A. M. to 5-30 P. M. at Head Office, Church Gate, only.
(Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.).
(From 5-30 P. M. to 10 P. M. and 7 A.M. to 9-30 A.M. at Bombay Central only.
On Sundays and Holidays at Bombay Central only.

BY OTHER TRAINS at Bombay Central only.

Reservations will be made only if
(1) accommodation is available
(2) necessary rail and reservation tickets are purchased at the time.

When accommodation is fully booked, reservations are not made, except provisionally, in case accommodation may fall vacant later. Tickets will not be sold when provisional reservations are made.

Reservations can also be made at Ahmedabad, Agra Fort, Delhi, Viramgam, Ratlam, Baroda, Surat (2nd Class) and Ajmer.

When berths are reserved on trains which admit of this, reservations do not hold good during day time, viz. from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and passengers concerned must if required make room for other passengers upto the seating capacity of the compartment.

On Up B. G. trains from Viramgam and Ahmedabad to Bombay, sleeping accommodation is not provided for 2nd class passengers and only seating accommodation can be reserved. This also applies to second class accommodation in the through coach attached to 20 Up fast passenger at Ratlam for Bombay Central.

Reservation tickets are only available for a particular train and for the particular day for which they are issued. Fresh reservation tickets will be necessary for a reservation for a journey by any other train.

Reservation Fees are not refundable.

Reservation of berths and seats from intermediate stations are purely provisional and cannot be guaranteed even on payment of fares from the starting station nor can reservations be guaranteed by connecting trains where the journey involves a change at a junction.

Reservations are only permitted for the actual number of passengers travelling. Compartments will not be reserved. (8034)

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that my brother who is now known as Sohan Lal Dhir gives up that name and will in future style himself as SOHAN LAL SUD for all purposes.

B. D. SUD.
(4284)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1275 of 1943

GANGARAM SAYANNA SOORA ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Bai RUKMABAI, widow of Sayanna Shivayya Soora ..... Defendant.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the undermentioned properties in separate lots.

Offers should be sent in sealed covers so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 25th March, 1944.

(1) All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 10785, New Survey No. 6801 and C. S. No. 567 of Byculla Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 1691-1836, New Street No. 40 all which premises are situate at Kamatipura 8th and 9th Street in the Registration District and Sub-District and City of Bombay.

(2) All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 10923, New Survey No. 6644 and C. S. No. 485 of Byculla Division together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1947, New Street No. 35 all which premises are situate at Kamathipura 11th Street in the Registration District and Sub-District and City of Bombay.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Further particulars can be had from the Office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver.

H. M.'s High Court, Fort.
Bombay dated 1st March, 1944. (8012)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Lady Physician, Venereal Diseases Clinic at Bellasis Road. Applicants must possess a medical degree, registrable under the Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912, and experience of work at a Venereal Diseases Clinic or Hospital. Proficiency in giving intravenous injections and taking out spinal fluid as well as experience in Public Health administration and field work in reference to Venereal Diseases control will be considered as additional qualifications. The applicants should be under 35 years of age.

The pay of the post is Rs. 200-10-300-15-375 without a right of private practice of any kind. The selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation in the first instance and will be confirmed thereafter on approved service. She will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave and Provident Fund regulations.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience and accompanied with copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be made in prescribed forms to be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of annas eight each so as to reach him on or before the 6th April, 1944.

Persons in Municipal service are eligible to apply.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the applicant.

(Sd.) B. C. DASGUPTA,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
(8029)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIBAI, widow of Jairam Laxman Dawankar has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all claims and encumbrances. All persons having any claim of any nature whatsoever in respect of the said property should inform the undersigned at 8 Nanabhai Lane, Bombay, within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land together with the buildings thereon, situate on Plot No. D|2C at Ranade Road Extension (Off Gokhale Road North) in the City of Bombay measuring 230.13 square yards bearing Municipal G Ward No. 4403 (3c), Street No. 67A. Collector's New Survey No. 1579 and 1580 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|1902 of Mahim Division.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1944.

THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8020)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHUKAR RAGHUNATH KALEWAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property: All persons having any interest or claim against or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he she or they will be precluded from making the same and such claim, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL That piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Lonavala Taluka Mawal, District Poona and within the Registration Sub-District of Mawal, District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 16000 sq. yds. or thereabouts ascertained on joint measurement including the area, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 49, bearing Prathandi No. 133, Revenue Survey No. 186A|1, 167|2, 261 and 186A, City Survey No. 56|53 of B Ward and assessed at Rs. 19-12-0 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the EAST by a public Road, on or towards the WEST by the property of late Premchand Roychand, on or towards the NORTH by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and on or towards the SOUTH by the property bearing Survey No. 185.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1944.

POPATLAL & JIVABHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8011)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

Estate of IGNATIUS D'MONTE
..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Ignatius D'Monte alias Ignatius Manuel D'Monte alias Ignatius Manuel Isidore D'Monte, deceased of Bandra, who died at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, on or about the 19th day of November, 1941 and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 12th day of March, 1942, unto Cecilia de Joss the sole executrix in the said Will named are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executrix at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, her attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1944.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Attorneys for the Executrix.
Address:—
13-19, Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
8324

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by Sadhona Bose

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